



State of Utah

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UTAH'S EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY: JUNE 2011

Statistics generated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., derived from monthly employer and household surveys.

SALT LAKE CITY—Utah's nonfarm wage and salaried job count for June 2011 expanded by 2.0 percent compared to June 2010. This is a 12-month increase of 23,700 jobs, and raises total wage and salary employment to 1,209,600.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate, Utah's other primary indicator of current labor market conditions also generated by BLS, registered 7.4 percent. Last month the rate was 7.3 percent, and a year ago the state's rate was 7.7 percent. Approximately 100,100 Utahns are considered unemployed. The United States unemployment rate, compared to last month, has moved up one-tenth of a point to 9.2 percent.

Utah continues on its path to economic recovery. Employment growth reached 2.0 percent over the past 12 months, a rate last observed in early 2008. Most industries are recovering some of the jobs lost during the recession, with the two exceptions being financial activities and government. Employment growth has been running on an upward trend, and it is anticipated that incremental employment gains will continue to develop as the remainder of 2011 unfolds.

The unemployment rate is measured at 7.4 percent. The previous month was 7.3 percent. Statistically-speaking, this is classified as no change (the unemployment rate is estimated from a survey, and surveys have a small degree of wiggle-room acknowledged as inherent—a one-month unemployment rate movement of 0.3 percentage points would be the threshold for a statistically-significant change). The labor force participation rate (the percentage of those 16 and older who are working or looking for work) remains noticeably below its pre-recession peak of 72 percent (currently stands at 66.5), and its trend continues to inch downward (more people leaving the labor force than coming in). Utah had one of the nation's largest labor force participation rate declines, and that decline is a major factor in Utah's lower-than-the-national-average unemployment rate (must be actively looking for work to be included in the unemployment rate). Utah's noticeably younger labor force is probably the deciding factor in this labor force participation decline and why the state may be better poised to absorb this decline than might other states with older working-age populations. Younger people's economic decisions appear more flexible. As these laborers return to work in the future, this will be an added boon for Utah.

One industry doing well in Utah is oil and gas. High energy prices stimulate activity, and Uintah (natural gas) and Duchesne (oil) counties generally benefit from this action. Employment climbs

June 2011
Labor Market Indicators

Utah
Employment % Change: 2.0%
Employment # Change: 23,700
Unemployment Rate: 7.4%

United States
Employment Change: 0.9%
Unemployment Rate: 9.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

in those counties, but the overall state benefits through increased revenues and royalty payments. Around 800 jobs have materialized in this industry over the past 12 months.

Construction looks to be back on a better footing with a year-over gain of 600 jobs. Some of the recent monthly analysis of this industry was back-and-forth, sending a somewhat contradictory tone. But it was speculated that unusual weather in 2011 may have played a role in that volatility. With the weather having settled down in June, this month's analysis may be a better indicator of this industry's fortunes. There are a sizeable number of construction workers who could be re-employed in Utah, but at least this industry appears to have hit bottom and is turning a corner.

The manufacturing industry continues to rebound from its recession job losses, although the employment survey's estimate of 4,000 new jobs over the past 12 months may be a bit high. Even still, Utah's manufacturing industry is rebounding and adding jobs again.

The trade and transportation sector measured a year-over gain of 5,800 positions, and the 12-month moving trend is upward. Employment gains are occurring at both the wholesale and retail levels. Transportation is seeing gains in both air and trucking transportation.

The professional and business services sector is the most robust Utah industry, adding over 7,800 new jobs over the past year. Last month a large survey-generated percentage-point gain was questioned and that estimation has now been revised downward by two percentage points. But the industry does maintain a growth rate of 5.1 percent and remains poised to be the industry job growth leader coming out of this recession.

The education and healthcare sector remains an employment stalwart, adding 3,000 new jobs over the past 12 months. Population growth and demographic factors are the main drivers of this sector, with minor impact from the overall economy. Both population growth and the down economy have stimulated more students to enter the higher education system. Population increase is the main growth mechanism behind the healthcare industry's expansion.

The leisure and hospitality sector grew by 2,400 positions over the past 12 months. Most of this gain is in restaurants, with no gains observed in the hotel industry.

Government employment is down 1,600 positions this June in relation to last June. The federal government remains the branch accounting for this decline. This is a residual effect from last year's Census 2010 hiring spike.

*** Utah's July employment information will be released at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, August 18, 2011.**

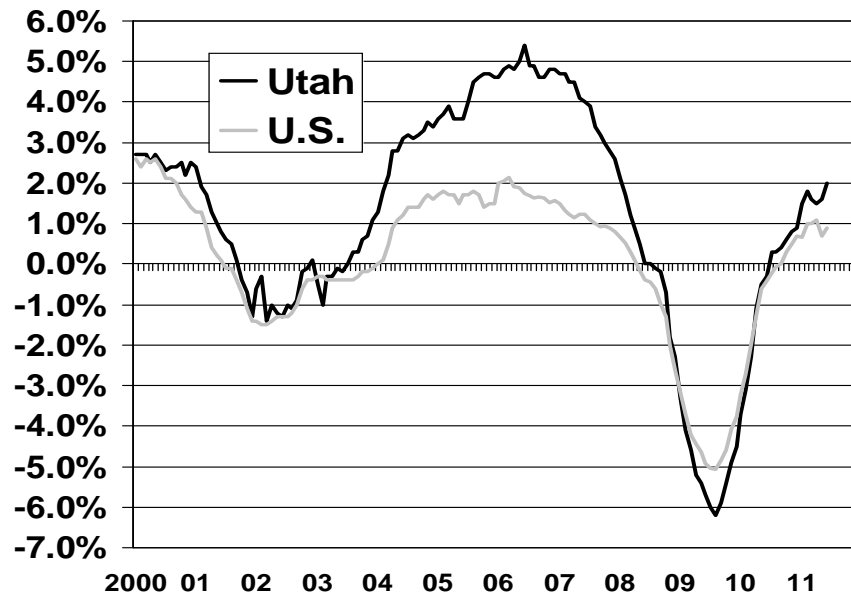
*** County unemployment rates for June will be posted on or shortly after July 26 at <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/season.pdf>**

Utah Nonagricultural Jobs by Industry and Components of the Labor Force

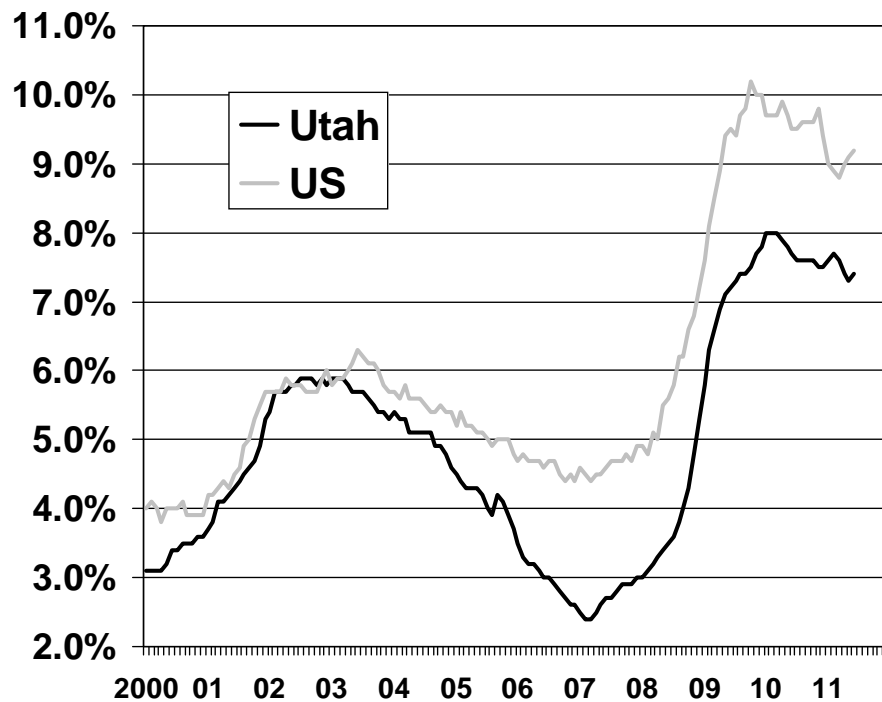
Numbers are in thousands	June(p) 2011	June[r] 2010	Percentage Change	May(r) 2011	May[r] 2010	Percentage Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (seasonally-adjusted)	1,355.5	1,368.7	-1.0	1,361.4	1,372.5	-0.8
Employed	1,255.4	1,263.3	-0.6	1,261.7	1,265.6	-0.3
Unemployed	100.1	105.4	-5.0	99.7	106.9	-6.7
Unemployment Rate	7.4	7.7		7.3	7.8	
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (Thousands)	1,209.6	1,186.0	2.0	1,201.8	1,183.0	1.6
Not seasonally-adjusted						
GOODS PRODUCING	193.6	188.4	2.8	189.2	186.0	1.7
Natural Resources, and Mining	11.3	10.5	6.9	11.0	10.4	5.5
Construction	67.0	66.4	0.9	64.6	65.0	-0.6
Construction of Buildings	12.2	12.9	-5.1	11.7	12.5	-6.7
Heavy and Civil Engineering	11.8	9.1	29.2	11.1	8.8	25.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	43.0	44.4	-3.2	41.8	43.6	-4.1
Manufacturing	115.4	111.4	3.6	113.6	110.7	2.7
Durable Goods	75.3	71.9	4.8	74.4	71.3	4.3
Primary and Fabricated Metals	15.3	14.8	3.6	15.1	14.7	2.8
Computer and Electronic Products	14.0	13.2	6.3	13.8	13.1	5.5
Transportation and Equipment Manufacturing	10.6	11.3	-5.5	10.5	11.2	-6.2
Non-Durable Goods	40.1	39.6	1.3	39.3	39.4	-0.3
SERVICES PROVIDING	1,016.0	997.6	1.8	1,012.6	997.0	1.6
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	234.3	228.5	2.6	232.7	227.8	2.1
Wholesale Trade	44.8	44.1	1.5	45.0	44.2	1.9
Retail Trade	141.0	137.6	2.5	139.7	137.1	1.8
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	16.0	15.9	0.3	15.8	15.9	-0.6
Food and Beverage Stores	22.8	22.9	-0.5	22.7	22.7	-0.2
General Merchandise Stores	29.2	28.6	2.4	28.9	28.6	1.0
Transportation and Utilities	48.5	46.8	3.7	48.0	46.5	3.2
Utilities	4.1	4.1	1.8	4.1	4.1	0.8
Transportation & Warehousing	44.4	42.7	3.9	43.9	42.4	3.4
Air Transportation	6.8	6.5	4.3	6.8	6.5	3.9
Truck Transportation	18.0	17.6	2.3	17.8	17.3	2.7
Information	30.1	29.4	2.5	30.2	29.3	3.1
Publishing Industries	8.8	9.0	-2.1	9.0	9.0	-0.7
Motion Picture and Sound Recording	3.8	4.0	-5.8	3.7	3.9	-4.7
Telecommunications	4.6	4.7	-2.8	4.6	4.7	-1.9
Internet Service Providers	7.7	6.6	16.6	7.3	6.6	10.7
Financial Activities	66.5	67.6	-1.7	66.6	67.6	-1.4
Finance and Insurance	50.8	51.4	-1.2	51.0	51.4	-1.0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	15.7	16.3	-3.2	15.7	16.1	-2.9
Professional and Business Services	162.0	154.2	5.0	161.4	152.7	5.7
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	70.1	65.0	7.8	69.3	64.7	7.2
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	12.4	12.1	3.0	12.2	12.0	1.9
Computer Systems Design and Related	16.4	15.0	9.2	16.2	15.0	8.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	18.2	18.7	-2.5	18.2	18.7	-2.6
Administration & Support						
& Waste Management & Remediation	73.7	70.5	4.5	73.9	69.3	6.6
Employment Services	20.9	18.7	11.7	21.3	18.3	16.3
Business Support Services	16.2	17.4	-7.2	16.1	17.1	-6.2
Education and Health Services	154.3	151.3	2.0	154.9	152.0	1.9
Educational Services	32.1	31.0	3.6	32.9	31.8	3.5
Health Services and Social Assistance	122.2	120.3	1.6	122.0	120.2	1.4
Ambulatory Health Care Services	50.6	49.3	2.6	50.1	49.1	2.0
Hospitals	32.1	32.1	0.2	32.2	32.0	0.5
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	22.6	22.3	1.4	22.6	22.2	1.6
Social Assistance	16.9	16.7	1.2	17.1	16.9	1.3
Leisure and Hospitality	115.3	112.9	2.1	111.5	109.9	1.4
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	18.1	18.0	0.4	16.6	16.7	-0.6
Accommodation and Food Services	97.2	94.9	2.4	94.9	93.2	1.8
Accommodation	17.4	17.5	-0.4	16.9	16.8	0.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	79.8	77.4	3.1	78.0	76.4	2.1
Other Services	35.4	34.0	4.2	35.1	33.7	4.4
Government	218.0	219.6	-0.7	220.2	223.9	-1.7
Federal Government	37.1	39.5	-5.9	37.5	42.0	-10.6
Federal Defense	16.6	16.5	0.6	16.7	16.4	1.6
Other Federal Government	20.5	22.9	-10.7	20.9	25.6	-18.5
State Government	62.8	62.0	1.3	63.8	63.0	1.3
State Schools	34.2	34.5	-0.8	35.3	35.2	0.2
Other State Government	28.6	27.5	3.9	28.6	27.8	2.6
Local Government	118.0	118.1	-0.1	118.8	118.9	-0.1
Local Education	65.3	65.1	0.2	66.7	67.4	-1.1
Other Local Government	52.8	53.0	-0.4	52.1	51.5	1.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics p = preliminary r = revised July 21, 2011

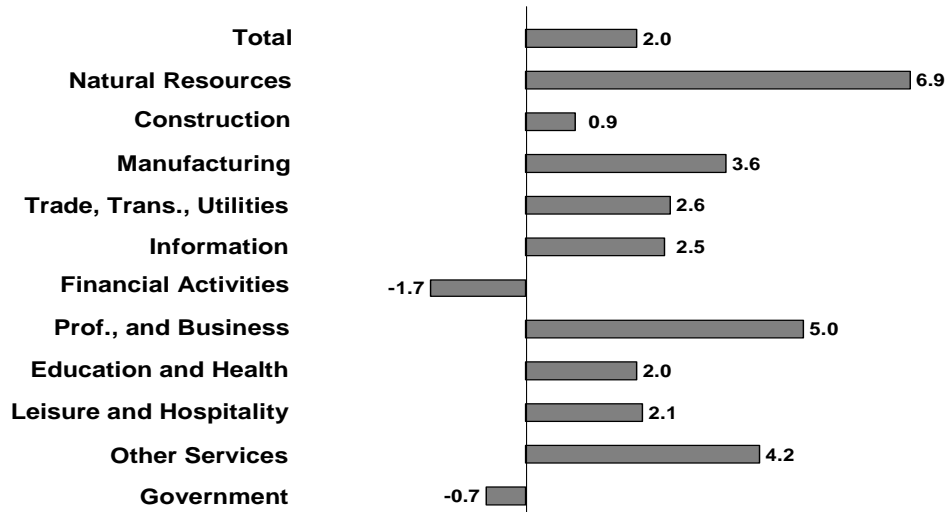
Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

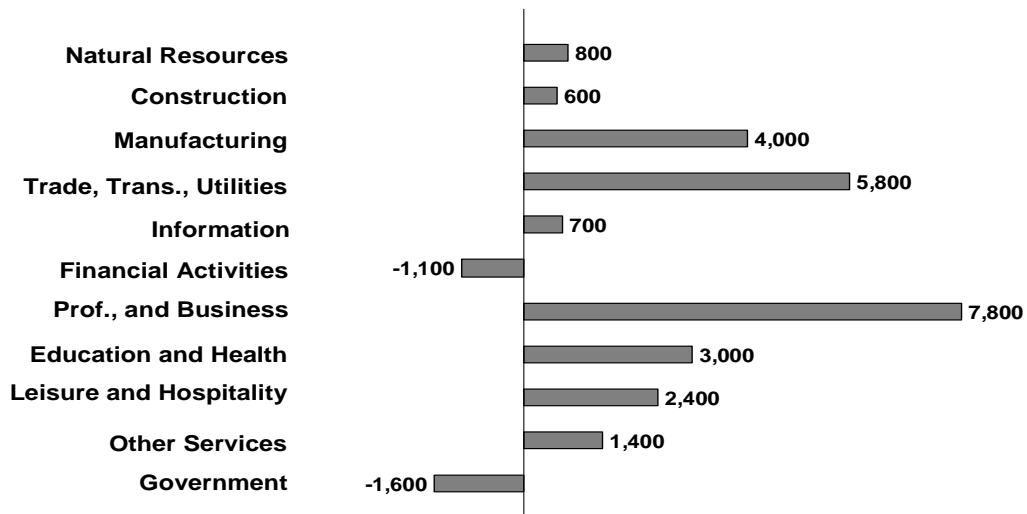


Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Percent Change) June 2010 - 2011



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Numeric Change) June 2010 - 2011



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S COUNTIES

	June 2011 <i>Estimate</i>	June 2010 <i>Actual</i>	Percent Change	May 2011 <i>Estimate</i>	April 2011 <i>Estimate</i>
BEAVER	2,118	2,060	2.8	2,062	1,965
BOX ELDER	17,210	17,656	-2.5	17,513	17,222
CACHE	49,792	48,704	2.2	49,335	49,844
CARBON	9,503	9,571	-0.7	9,627	9,457
DAGGETT	501	500	0.2	488	404
DAVIS	106,479	103,014	3.4	101,656	99,971
DUCHESNE	7,978	7,527	6.0	7,373	7,348
EMERY	3,765	3,782	-0.5	3,776	3,901
GARFIELD	2,887	2,865	0.8	2,687	2,433
GRAND	5,247	5,130	2.3	5,013	4,736
IRON	14,851	14,622	1.6	15,165	15,315
JUAB	3,202	3,275	-2.2	3,289	3,277
KANE	3,407	3,393	0.4	3,181	2,940
MILLARD	4,089	3,987	2.6	3,965	3,888
MORGAN	1,883	1,884	0.0	1,894	1,841
PIUTE	272	295	-7.8	295	282
RICH	791	808	-2.1	635	541
SALT LAKE	583,059	572,563	1.8	571,243	568,202
SAN JUAN	4,446	4,402	1.0	4,358	4,268
SANPETE	6,834	6,978	-2.1	7,063	7,043
SEVIER	8,194	7,964	2.9	7,873	7,689
SUMMIT	19,669	18,585	5.8	17,712	21,904
TOOELE	15,844	15,511	2.1	15,482	15,610
UINTAH	14,627	13,639	7.2	13,425	13,132
UTAH	177,621	173,008	2.7	173,374	175,352
WASATCH	6,156	6,025	2.2	5,872	5,676
WASHINGTON	46,790	46,368	0.9	46,568	46,012
WAYNE	1,152	1,205	-4.4	1,172	1,076
WEBER	91,242	90,684	0.6	90,963	90,201

Note: Numbers have been left unrounded for convenience rather than to denote accuracy.

Note: Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted. Therefore, comparisons of employment levels from one month to the next should not be used as job creation/loss estimates between those months. Seasonal factors could be the reason. For example, employment levels in September are usually higher than in August, as school employment resumes.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Research and Analysis, 7/20/11